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USSR SPECIFICATION SYMBOLS FOR CONSISTENT LUBRICANTS (GOST 3127-46)

Petroleum Industry B-24

1. This standard sets up specification symbols for consistent lubricants that are made by thickening mineral oils with soap or solid hydrocarbons and are used for lubricating and protecting the surface of various mechanisms against corrosion.

2. Specification symbols designate the field or range and the technique or conditions for applying consistent lubricants.

3. There are two classes of consistent lubricants by field of application:

Class 1. Universal lubricants; for groups of mechanisms in any field of application.

Class 2. Special lubricants; for particular mechanisms in a certain field of application.

4. Class 1 lubricants, the universal lubricants, are conventionally specified by a letter "U." Additional letters indicate lubricant types according to their inherent and specific properties.

For denoting universal lubricants possessing more than one identifying and characteristic property, one more letter is to be added to "U"; for lubricants possessing two such characteristic properties, two letters, and so on consecutively, in conformance with the following directive for enumerating different types of lubricants.

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Types of Lubricants	Specification Symbol
1. Low-melting (with drop points up to 65°C	N
2. Medium-melting (with drop points up to 100°C	S
3. High-melting (with drop points over 100°C	T
4. Water-resistant (water-insoluble)	V
5. Nonfreezing (retaining efficiency at temperatures below -30°C)	M
6. Activated (for extra-high stresses)	A
7. Protective (anticorrosive)	Z
8. Not rubber-solvent	R
9. Acidproof	K

NOTE: Medium-melting lubricants of emulsion structure are specified by the symbol SE.

5. Class 2 lubricants, the special lubricants, are conventionally specified by one letter denoting the field of their application (types) and the machine lubricated or the conditions of the application.

6. Specification symbols for fields of application are established as follows:

Lubricants Grouped by Field of Application	Specification Symbol
Automotive (automobile, tractor, tank, etc.)	A
For military equipment	V
Railroad	Zh
Industrial (used in industry)	I
Marine (for sea vessels)	M
Aircraft	S

7. Specification symbols for lubricants relating to a given mechanism or condition of application are established as follows:

Types of Lubricants	Nature of Mechanisms Lubricated or Conditions of Applying the Lubricant	Specification Symbol
Automotive lubricants	Cardan joints with sliding bushings	K
	Windshield wipers	S
Lubricants for armaments	Munitions (protective)	A
	For continual (perennial) storage (protective)	D
Lubricants for armaments	Winter antifriction lubricant for low temperatures	Z
	Liner and breeches	L
	Air and liquid pumps	N
	Firearms	O
	Adapters	S

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Types of Lubricants	Nature of Mechanisms Lubricated or Conditions of Applying the Lubricant	Specification Symbol
Railroad lubricants	Car boxes in emergency cases	A
	Locomotive boxes	B
	Rod bearings	D
	Link gears	K
	Braking mechanisms	T
	Suspension cables of contact lines on electric railroads	E
Lubricants used in industry (industrial)	Steel ropes	K
	Exposed journals of rolling mills	P
	Driving belts	R
	Textile machinery	T
	Excavators	E
Aircraft lubricants	Cocks and threaded couplings of fuel and oil systems	B
	Variable-pitch propellers	V
	Alcohol and glycerin systems	G
	Interior engine protection	M
	Prevention of airfoil icing	O
	Threads of engine spark plugs	S
	Landing-gear retraction mechanisms	Sh

8. To differentiate several grades of lubricants of the same type, add to the specification symbol of the lubricant the established name or specification, e.g., winter, Z; summer, L; heavy, T, etc., set off from the letter specification by a hyphen.

Sample Specifications

According to GOST 2556-44

Industrial synthetic vaseline
Lubricant AF-70
Lubricant AMS-1
Liner lubricant
Lubricant grease L

According to GOST 3127-46

Universal low-melting lubricant UN
Universal nonfreezing activated lubricant UNA [sic]
Naval lubricant M-1
Military lubricant for liners VL
Universal medium-melting lubricant US-L

Proposed by the People's Commissariat for the Petroleum Industry USSR.

Approved by the All-Union Committee on Standards, Council of Ministers USSR, 28 February 1946.

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